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At mihi plaudo  
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

—Hor., Sat. I, ii. 66.

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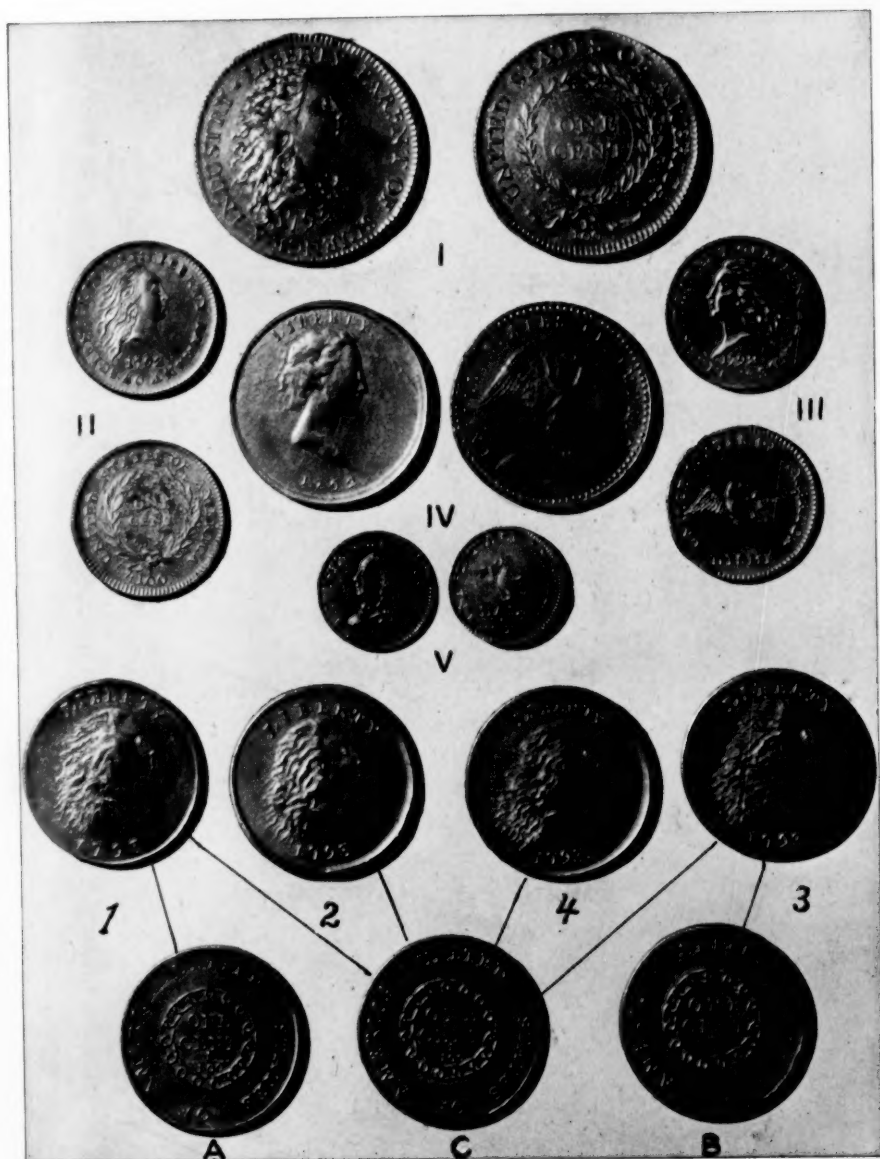


PLATE I.  
PATTERNS OF 1792 AND CENTS OF 1793.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

AT MIHI PLAYDO  
IPSE DOMI, SIMVL AC NYMMOS CONTEMPLOR IN ARCA.

—Horatii, Sat. I, ii. 66.

VOL. XXXI.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1897.

No. 3.

## THE CENTS OF 1793.

BY S. S. CROSBY.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI, No. 2, p. 43.]



HE Cent was originally ordered to weigh 264 grains; the Half Cent in proportion; but on January 14, 1793, the weight of the Cent was reduced to 208 grains, and that of the Half Cent in the same ratio, to which weights the coins of that year closely approximate, the Cents ranging from 200 to 221 and the Half Cents from 100 to 106 grains. On January 26, 1796, Washington issued a proclamation stating that "on account of the increased price of copper, and the expense of coinage," the Cent should weigh but 7 dwts. or 168 grains, the Half Cent in proportion. This standard was retained until 1857, when the coinage of the large copper Cents and of the Half Cents was abandoned.

Several references are made by Thomas Jefferson, in his early writings, to the establishment of a mint and to engaging artists and machinery for prosecuting the work necessary in the coinage. The first was in a letter to Mr. Hopkinson, dated December 23d, 1786, in which he says:—

A person here has invented a method of coining the French Ecu of six livres, so as to strike both faces and the edge at one stroke, and makes a coin as beautiful as a medal. No country has ever yet produced such a coin. They are made cheaper, too: as yet he has only made a few to show the perfection of his manner. I am endeavoring to procure one to send to Congress as a model for their coinage. They will consider whether, on establishing a new mint, it will be worth while to buy his machines, if he will furnish them.

Mr. Jefferson evidently soon succeeded in procuring specimens of these pieces, for he writes to John Jay, under date of January 9, 1787:—

Observing by the proceedings of Congress that they are about to establish a coinage, I think it my duty to inform them that a Swiss of the name of Drost, estab-

<sup>1</sup> The first paragraph of this paper reprints, *with* *some additions*, the closing paragraph in the last *four* *weight* of these pieces.

lished here, has invented a method of striking the two faces and the edge of a coin at one stroke. By this and other simplifications of the process of coinage, he is enabled to coin from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand pieces a day with the assistance of only two persons, the pieces of metal being first prepared. I send you by Colonel Franks, three coins of gold, silver and copper, which you will perceive to be perfect medals; and I can assure you, from having seen him coin many, that every piece is as perfect as these. There has certainly never yet been seen any coin in any country comparable to this. The best workmen in this way, acknowledge that his is like a new art. Coin should always be made in the highest perfection possible, because it is a great guard against the danger of false coinage. This man would be willing to furnish his implements to Congress, and if they please, he will go over and instruct a person to carry on the work; nor do I believe he would ask anything unreasonable. It would be very desirable, that in the institution of a new coinage, we could set out on so perfect a plan as this, and the more so, as while the work is so exquisitely done, it is done cheaper.

He writes to Mr. Grant from New York, April 23, 1790:—

You may remember that we were together at the Hotel de la Monnoye to see Mr. Drost strike coins in his new manner, and that you were so kind as to speak with him afterwards on the subject of his coming to America. We are now in a condition to establish a mint and should be desirous of engaging him in it. I suppose him to be at present in the service of Watts and Bolton, the latter of whom you may remember to have been present with us at the Monnoye. I know no means of communicating our dispositions to Drost so effectually as through your friendly agency, and therefore take the liberty of asking you to write to him, to know what emoluments he receives from Watts and Bolton, and whether he would be willing to come to us for the same? If he will, you may give him an expectation, but without an absolute engagement, that we will call for him immediately, and that with himself, we may probably take and pay him for all the implements of coinage he may have, suited to our purpose. If he asks higher terms, he will naturally tell you so, and what they are, and we must reserve a right to consider of them. In either case, I will ask your answer as soon as possible. I need not observe to you that this negotiation should be known to nobody but yourself, Drost and Mr. Short.

The next letter upon this subject is to Mr. William Short, *Chargé d'Affaires* in France, written from Philadelphia, August 29, 1791:—

You observe, that if Drost does not come, you have not been authorized to engage another coiner. If he does not come, there will probably be one engaged here. If he comes, I should think him a safe hand to send the diplomatic dye by, as also all the dyes of our medals, which may be used here for striking off what shall be wanting hereafter. But I would not have them trusted at sea, but from April to October, inclusive. Should you not send them by Drost, Havre will be the best route. I have not spoken with the Secretary of the Treasury yet, on the subject of the presses, but believe you may safely consider two presses as sufficient for us, and agree for no more without a further request.

And again he writes to the same, under date of November 24, 1791:—

You mention that Drost wishes the devices of our money to be sent to him, that he may engrave them there. This cannot be done, because not yet decided on. The devices will be fixed by the law which shall establish the mint.

He writes to Mr. Pinckney, from Philadelphia, June 14, 1792:—

The United States being now about to establish a mint, it becomes necessary to ask your assistance in procuring persons to carry on some parts of it; and to enable you to give it, you must be apprized of some facts.

Congress, some time ago, authorized the President to take measures for procuring some artists from any place where they were to be had. It was known that a Mr. Drost, a Swiss, had made an improvement in the method of coining, and some specimens of his coinage were exhibited here, which were superior to anything we had ever seen. Mr. Short was, therefore, authorized to engage Drost to come over to erect the proper machinery and instruct persons to go on with the coinage; and, as he supposed this would require about a year, we agreed to give him a thousand Louis a year and his expenses. The agreement was made, two coining mills (or screws) were ordered by him, but in the end, he declined coming. We have reason to believe he was drawn off by the English East India Company, and that he is now at work for them in England. Mr. Bolton had also made a proposition to coin for us in England, which was declined. Since this, the act has been passed for establishing our mint, which authorizes among other things, the employment of an assayer at fifteen hundred dollars a year, a chief coiner at the same, and an engraver at twelve hundred dollars. But it admits of the employment of one person, both as engraver and chief coiner; this we expect may be done, as we presume that any engraver who has been used to work for a coinage, must be well enough acquainted with all the operations of coinage to direct them; and it is an economy worth attention, if we can have the services performed by one officer instead of two, in which case, it is proposed to give him the salary of the chief coiner (that is to say), fifteen hundred dollars a year. I have therefore, to request, that you will endeavor on your arrival in Europe, to engage and send us an assayer of approved skill and well-attested integrity, and a chief coiner and engraver, in one person, if possible, acquainted with all the improvements in coining, and particularly those of Drost and Bolton. Their salaries may commence from the day of their sailing for America. If Drost be in England, I think he will feel himself under some obligation to aid you in procuring persons. How far Bolton will do it, seems uncertain. You will, doubtless, make what you can of the good dispositions of either of these or any other person. Should you find it impracticable to procure an engraver capable of performing the functions of chief coiner also, we must be content that you engage separate characters. Let these persons bring with them all the implements necessary for carrying on the business, except such as you shall think too bulky and easily made here. It would be proper, therefore, that they should consult you as to the necessary implements and their prices, that they may act under your control. The method of your paying for these implements and making reasonable advances to the workmen, shall be the subject of another letter, after the President shall have decided thereon. It should be a part of the agreement of these people, that they will faithfully instruct all persons in their

art, whom we shall put under them for that purpose. Your contract with them may be made for any term not exceeding four years.

P.S. Should you not be able to procure persons of eminent qualifications for their business in England, it will be proper to open a correspondence with Mr. Morris on the subject, and see whether he cannot get such from France. Next to the obtaining the ablest artists, a very important circumstance is to send them to us as soon as possible.

The last we hear of these negotiations is in a letter dated April 20, 1793, which he writes to Mr. Pinckney:—

We shall be glad to receive the assayer you hope to procure, as soon as possible, for we cannot get one in this country equal to the business in all its parts. With respect to Mr. Drost, we retain the same desire to engage him, but we are forced to require an immediate decision, as the officer employed in the interim, and who does tolerably well, will not continue much longer under an uncertainty of permanent employment. I must therefore, desire you to press Mr. Morris to bring Drost to an immediate determination; and we place the matter on this ground with him, that, if he is not embarked by the first day of July next, we shall give a permanent commission to the present officer, and be free to receive no other. We are likely to be in very great distress for copper for the mint, and must therefore press your expediting what we desired you to order from Sweden.

For the copper here referred to, a letter of March 16, 1793, states:—

I now enclose you the Treasurer's record of exchange for twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty guilders, to be employed for the purchase of copper for the mint, from Sweden, or wherever else it can be got on the best terms, the first of exchange having been enclosed in my letter of December the 30th.

I have tried to ascertain by whom the dies for these coins were cut, but I find no more definite information than that furnished by the action of our agents, already quoted, and that given by Mr. Patterson DuBois, of the United States Mint, in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for July, 1883.

Judging from the first of these sources, I presume the dies for Class 1 to have been cut by Jean Pierre Droz.<sup>1</sup> The faint relief of these coins certainly agrees with the description given of Mitchell's specimens, and from his evident connection with Droz it is fair to conclude that he was the artist employed in making his dies.<sup>2</sup> The later negotiation of our agents with Droz, together with the similarity in the style of workmanship of the earliest Cents to Mitchell's specimens, render it probable that these dies were the work of the same artist, especially as reference is found to him alone, in this line, and as the negotiations with him must have continued until after our coinage had

<sup>1</sup> Droz, whose name is frequently spelled Drost in the official correspondence, is undoubtedly Jean Pierre Droz, a Swiss engraver of coin and medal dies. He was born in 1746, and settled in Paris in 1766. He was for a time in England, as appears in the text, but

subsequently returned to France, and was a prominent engraver of public medals and coins during the Empire. He died in 1823.

<sup>2</sup> See the *Journal* for July, 1891, p. 3.



actually begun, the latest reference to them being April 20, 1793, and the coins being put into circulation March 1, of that year.

Quoting from Mr. DuBois's letter, before referred to: "Robert Scot received his appointment as the first Engraver of the Mint, November 23, 1793. According to Loubat, Joseph Wright 'was appointed first draughtsman and die-sinker to the United States Mint.' . . . Wright died in 1793. The Mint did not fairly get into operation until October, 1794, though there was some coinage before that, as is generally known. 'Struck off a few pieces of copper coin,' says an old expense book, the entry dated December 17, 1792; — probably the first. Wright must have made some of these earliest dies, but Robert Scot is the first officer of the line." It thus appears probable that J. P. Droz cut the dies for Class 1, Joseph Wright, those of Class 2, and Robert Scot, those of Class 3.

The Cents of 1793 may be arranged in three classes, the heads upon all facing to the right, as follows: —

Class 1. The *Chain or Link* Cents, having on their reverses a chain of fifteen links. Of these, I find four obverse and three reverse dies.

Class 2. The *Wreath* Cents, having on their reverses a wreath, the stems of which are tied with a single bow-knot. Seven obverses and six reverses are found here.

Class 3. The *Liberty-Cap* Cents, taking their name from the design of the obverse, but having upon the reverse a wreath tied with a double bow-knot. Of this class, I have found but three obverses and two reverses.

#### CLASS I. THE CHAIN OR LINK CENTS.

This class comprises obverses 1, 2, 3 and 4, with reverses A, B and C. The heads are "faintly relieved," as the samples furnished by Mitchell were described to have been, and have the hair in fine locks, being very much alike in all the dies. The legend, LIBERTY, is above the head, and the date, 1793, in exergue. The reverses have the words  $\frac{\text{ONE}}{\text{CENT}}$  and the fraction  $\frac{1}{100}$  within an endless chain of fifteen links, which is encircled by the legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERL. (or AMERICA). Around the field of both obverse and reverse is a slightly raised or milled rim. The edges are divided into four unequal sections, the two smaller of which are lightly reeded, the two larger being filled by a vine (?), or by a series of sprays resembling a vine, bearing small trefoil or trilobed leaves, and blossoms, or, more probably cotton leaves and bolls of cotton. This edge was formerly known as "stars and stripes," but is now usually, and more correctly, called "vine and bars." The sizes vary from twenty-five to twenty-eight millimetres, and the weights from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-one grains.

Obverse 1, with reverses A and C. A head of Liberty, facing the right, with hair in fine locks flowing backward and downward, the lower locks long



and slender. The letters of the legend — LIBERTY — are regular in size and spacing, and equally distant from the rim and the head. The figures of the date are widely spaced, being separated nearly two millimetres, the space between 7 and 9 fully of that extent. The point of the bust is short and curved, terminating in a sharp point two and one-half millimetres from the top of the figure 3. A short lock of hair just below the angle formed by the hair and the neck-line of the bust, points downward between the 7 and 9. The two longer thin locks at the left extend about as far as the inner circle of the date, the third lock being still longer.

Reverse A, with obverse 1. An endless chain of fifteen links, enclosing the words <sup>ONE</sup>CENT and the fraction  $\frac{1}{100}$ . A small point, the centre-mark of the die, appears between the tops of E and N of CENT, and both words are equally distant from the chain on either side. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERI. The period is small and about its own diameter distant from the I. The line or rule of division in the fraction (*regula*) is nearly two millimetres below the word CENT and equally distant from the numerator and the ciphers of the denominator, but very near the figure 1 of the latter. The space between 1 and 00 is wide. C of CENT and U of UNITED low, F of OF high.

Obverse 2, with reverse C. The legend is regularly, but widely spaced, and nearly twice as far from the rim as from the head. The hair is longer, flowing down closely at the left of the date, the longest locks at the extreme left reaching nearly as far as its outer circle; five of the lower locks are long, and a small lock in the angle of the neck points toward the 3. One fine lock strays down nearly to the top of the 1, and a slight crack from the border crosses that figure. The date is more closely spaced than on obverse 1, and I will here note that the spaces of the date show a gradual decrease from obverse 1 to obverse 4. This is most noticeable between the 9 and 3, but nearly as much so between 7 and 9, excepting between the figures on obverses 2 and 3, which are more nearly equal.

Obverse 3, with reverses B and C. The letters of the legend irregular in size and position, and near the head, as in obverse 1. The R, large, high and leaning to right. Seven lower locks of hair long and farther to the left of the date than in obverses 1 and 2. The short lock nearest the angle of the neck-line points at the figure 1. The line of the neck is nearly straight and the point of the bust narrow and straight. The date is nearer to the point of the bust than to the hair, and the 7, low. The form or outline of the chain upon the reverse is often found incused on this obverse in front of the mouth and throat, and under the neck, probably caused by a partial impression of the reverse die being received by the obverse from an accidental contact without an intervening planchet.

Reverse B, with obverse 3. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERI. <sup>ONE</sup>CENT is very near the chain on the right. No centre-mark. The first s of

STATES is low; 1, of UNITED, F, and MER, high. The period following the legend is large, and more than twice its own diameter from the letter 1. The regula high; the figures smaller than those of obverse A, and the numerator rests on the line. 100 evenly spaced, but the ciphers low. I have found only one impression of this die and cannot now trace that, but describe and illustrate it from a copy taken some years ago.

Obverse 4, with reverse C. The letters of the legend are more closely spaced, and nearer the rim than the head. L and B are low, L and I very close. Many of the lower locks are long, some reaching nearly as far as the outer circle of the date. The date closely spaced and both legend and date are followed by a period.

Reverse C, with obverses 1, 2, 3 and 4. This die bears a close resemblance to reverse B, differing only in the legend, which in this is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, the C and A low. All peculiarities noted in B are found also in this, and I conclude that the same hub was used in sinking the die, but altered by the obliteration of the period, and by the addition of CA to the legend: and these letters, when added, were placed lower than the others. A detailed description would be a mere repetition of that already given for reverse B, except in the particulars noted above.

#### CLASS 2. THE WREATH CENTS.

This class includes obverses 5 to 11, with reverses D to J inclusive. These have been known as the "Wreath Cents," but they might be more definitely designated as the Single-bow Wreath Cents, for the Liberty Cap Cents also have wreaths upon their reverses, but the stems are tied with a double bow knot.

The heads are in bolder relief than the preceding, which gives them a larger and heavier appearance. A double curl of hair is in the angle between the lower locks and the neck-line of the bust. The hair flows more loosely, in longer, heavier and more separate tresses, closely resembling the French ideal head of Liberty, but without the cap and staff. Above the head (which in the several dies differs but slightly, and chiefly in the treatment of the hair) is the legend, LIBERTY Under the bust, and above the date 1793 which is in exergue, is a sprig of three leaves. Near the edge is a circle of fine beads or pellets, forming the border.

The reverses have the words <sup>ONE</sup><sub>CENT</sub> within a wreath formed by two curved branches bearing leaves, most of which are ovate, a few being trefoils, among which are numerous axillary racemes of fruit or berries (?). In every die a single trefoil is found upon the inside of each branch, and upon only one is the branch without one or more upon the outside. The stems of the branches are crossed below, and tied with a ribbon which forms within the

wreath a single bow, the ends falling below the stems, leaving an intervening space which is occupied by the fraction  $\frac{1}{100}$ . The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA nearly encircles the wreath. Near the edge is a beaded border, as on the obverse.

Before describing these dies, some remarks concerning the first of their obverses, as well as all the reverses of Classes 2 and 3 may not be amiss. There has been much difference of opinion regarding the Cent with obverse 5. The term "Clover leaf" was applied to it when it was, I think, first brought into general notice in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, in April, 1869; I cannot now say by whom this name was originated, and it has since been called the "Strawberry leaf," and more recently the "Laurel-blossom" Cent.

Neither of these terms seeming to exactly suit the case, I have endeavored to ascertain the real design of the artist in placing upon this die a sprig so different from that on any other of these coins, and I am now convinced that he intended to represent a sprig of three leaves and a boll of cotton. The leaf does not indeed exactly represent the form of most of the leaves of the cotton plant, but among them are found some tri-lobed leaves similar to those here shown: and when I requested an artist to draw for me a cotton leaf, he sketched one closely resembling those of this sprig and the trefoil, or rather tri-lobed leaves of the wreaths upon the reverses of the Cents of this class, which are identically the same as the leaves of this sprig. An examination of the cotton leaves upon the reverses of the "Flying eagle" Cents of 1857 and 1858, and the Dimes and Five-cent nickel coins of 1883 and later, will show the forms in which the cotton leaf is represented, some of them differing no more from the leaves of this sprig than from each other, but they show the latitude displayed by artists in conventionalizing their subjects.

The wreaths upon the reverses have by some been called laurel, and by others, olive. They do not accurately represent either, but more closely resemble the olive, as in that the fruit is borne upon racemes springing from the axils of the leaves, but usually singly, rather than in clusters, while the berries of the laurel are borne in umbels at the ends of the branches. The axillary racemes in slender sprays, as here shown, are found on neither laurel nor olive; but the American olive has axillary racemes of blossoms and fruit, which would require but little change to render them like these when drawn on as small a scale; upon the reverses of the Liberty-cap Cents, the intention to represent the olive is evident. In describing the leaves of the wreath, I shall however, adhere to the former terms of ovate and trefoil (some of them are elliptical and lanceolate, others tri-lobed) which, if not botanically correct, will be well understood, and have usually been used in similar descriptions.



PLATE II.  
THE CENTS OF 1793.  
Band at foot shows edge device.





It is interesting to note that on some of the most ancient of the Greek coins, notably those of Arcadia with the head of Hera, there is a sprig of three olive leaves in the space below the chin of the goddess, which is strikingly suggestive of the similar sprig on our first Cent, and it may give an additional interest to these pieces if we mention that the helmet of the goddess Athene, as shown on the Athenian coins, was crowned with a wreath of olive, her sacred plant, after the battle of Marathon which did so much to establish the freedom of Greece; and the helmet bore this wreath for more than two centuries, or until the head of the statue by Phidias which stood in the Parthenon was substituted for the earlier type,<sup>1</sup> at which time the olive wreath, enlarged and formed of two stems bearing leaves and berries, tied or bound at the base and open at the top, was placed on the reverse. This, I believe, is one of the earliest instances of the use of a wreath as a type on Greek coins.<sup>2</sup> Whether these devices suggested the design on the dies for our early Cents, or have any bearing on the question whether the wreath on those Cents is olive or laurel, I shall not discuss at length. But it is a singular coincidence, to say the least, to find the spray of olive leaves and the wreath of two olive branches on the first issues of our National Mint and upon these ancient Greek coins.

It must be admitted that this device is more artistic than the chain, which was ridiculed at once as incongruous with Liberty, but which was doubtless adopted as symbolizing the Union, and which had been used on the Fugios of 1787; and since the work of Droz on French medals bearing the head of Louis XVI, and on others struck under Napoleon, shows him to have been possessed of superior ability, whether or not he was "the first artist in Europe," as claimed by Mitchell, may it not be possible, as the collections of ancient coins were more readily accessible to him than to American engravers, that he suggested, if he did not design the devices for the Cents of Class 2, (the olive sprig beneath the head and the wreath), drawing his inspiration from the old Greek coins?

As further tending to show that the wreath was originally intended to represent olive, and not laurel, it is to be observed that the wreath on the second issue of the Dollar of 1795 represents in the branch on the left the olive, which resembles the branches on the reverse of the Liberty-cap Cents, while that on the right has more elongated, narrow and sharply pointed leaves and no berries, evidently designed to represent a branch of palm.

Obverse 5, with reverses D and E. This is the obverse already referred to as having been first known as the "Clover leaf" Cent, but which I think may properly be called the Cotton leaf Cent, and is the greatest rarity of its

<sup>1</sup> See *Journal* for January, 1896, pp. 72 and 74.

<sup>2</sup> There are several coins of Delphos which bear laurel wreaths, struck in the fourth century, B. C.

class, only three specimens being known to collectors, one having reverse D and two, reverse E. It bears upon a stem rising from near the angle of the 7, three trefoil leaves and a blossom, or boll of cotton. The legend and date are in small characters, the R larger and higher than the other letters and placed over the hair, close above the forehead. The date is less than two millimeters from the hair at the left, and more than four from the point of the bust, which is longer and more rounded at its tip than in any other known die. The double curl under the neck is rather heavy. It is difficult to account for the scarcity of specimens from this die, as it appears to have been thought worthy of two reverse dies, neither it, or either of its reverses showing any signs of deterioration, and neither reverse being known to have been used with any other obverse. It is hoped that better specimens of these may yet be discovered.

[To be continued.]

#### COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL, ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

ONE of the pleasant things connected with the recent visit of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts," to London, an event which attracted so much notice last summer, was the presentation in that city of a medal to those members of the Company who participated. The visit was in return for one made by the parent company, the "Honourable Artillery" of London, of which H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is the commander, and which was represented at the Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Boston Company (1888) by a fine delegation of the London corps, among whom was Major Woolmer Williams, the donor of the medal under notice.

On the obverse there is a bust of the Prince, slightly turned to the left; he wears the uniform of his command, and on his breast are various decorations and Orders. Legend, at the left, H. R. H. ALBERT EDWARD and on the right, behind the bust, PRINCE OF WALES. Below the bust, in exergue, in two lines, FIELD MARSHAL | KG. KT. KP. &C. Reverse, On a circular field with horizontal lines (azure) are the arms of the State of Massachusetts, an Indian, proper, on a field or, etc.; 16 at the left, and 38 at the right, (the date of foundation of the corps); this field is surrounded by two concentric circles; on the inner one is the legend ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY CO. above, and beneath, completing the circle, MASSACHUSETTS The outer circle has, above, LONDON 1896 and below, PRESENTED BY MAJOR WOOLMER WILLIAMS The medal is bronze, size 44, American scale, and is a cast, slightly tooled.

## SPANISH AMERICAN COINAGE, MEXICO.

BY J. W. BASTOW, M. D.

As a continuation of, or addition to, the articles in the *Journal*, Vol. XXIX, No. 4, and Vol. XXX, No. 1, as promised in the latter article, I offer the following from my collection of coins from other mints than that of the city of Mexico ( $\hat{M}$ ); confining the issues as begun by Mr. Samuel Smith, Jr., in Vol. XXIX, to those of the bust type.

1. 1811. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated bust to right in an ancient cuirass, over which is a mantle fastened above the right shoulder; beneath the opening of the drapery is seen the armor; the wreath is tied with a ribbon having a double bow, whose ends flow downwards and outwards beyond the shoulder; the top of the head extends to midway between outer and inner circle of legend; the breast reaches almost to outer circle of legend; the head and bust are more massive than any I have seen from the  $M^o$  or other mints; nose prominent but not arched. Legend, FERDIN · VII · 8R (head) DEI · GRATIA · (breast) | 1811 below. Reverse, Crowned arms of Spain between two pillars, each entwined with a ribbon, one bearing the word PLUS, the other ULTRA. Legend, MONEDA PROVISIONAL (de) ZACATECAS. Edge plain.  $\mathcal{R}$ . Size, 38 mlm.

By "circle of legend" is meant the imaginary line bounding the tops or bases of the letters thereof.

2. 18—. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Type similar to 1. Legend, FERDIN · VII · (head) DEI · G(ratia) | 18(?). Counterstamped with a circular depression below chin and encroaching on breast and date, with (J)ML, diagonally transversed with an arrow-headed staff bearing a flag, upon which is a Latin cross; the depression is 14 mlm. There is another counterstamp, within a truncated cone depression, of VTIL enclosed within lines parallel to the outer ones; between these lines runs a continuous line of leaves, or arrow heads, from right to left; the depression is  $12\frac{1}{2} \times 8 \times 5$  mlm. Reverse, Similar to No. 1. Here it is counterstamped, within a circular depression, with an eagle displayed over the word ENSAIE; beneath the word is a sling; the whole is encircled by a continuous branch of laurel leaves running from right to left; depression 15 mlm. Edge plain. Size, 39 mlm.

The first counterstamp was JML, the initials of José Maria Liceaga, who entered Zacatecas on April 15, 1811, as second in command under the Licentiate Rayon. He was prominent among the leaders of the insurgents. The next counterstamp was *Ensaie*, which should read *Ensaye*, or assay, a proof that the alloy was up to the legal standard. The last, *Vtil*, or *Util*, for useful or expedient (the latter word being the most applicable). From the crude workmanship of these coins, counterfeiting could easily be accomplished by almost any tyro in the art; as a check to such abuses these counterstamps were used. As these various counterstamps have very much obliterated the outline of the bust, it is impossible to give a clear description of it. The value is not given on this piece.

3. 1811. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, The description of No. 1 will apply here, except that the bust is within legend, and after VII this has an

M. Reverse, As No. 1 except that the crown is within legend, whereas on No. 1 the cross reaches to edge of border. Edge plain. Size, 17 mlm.

4. 1811. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Type similar to No. 1; breast extends about one-third beyond inner circle of legend, and the head reaches outer circle of same; it has no 8 R in legend. Counterstamped on field to left with 1, and on field to right with a square-shaped figure having spear-pointed corners, denticulated between at the sides and curved above, in the centre of which is a crown over two pillars; between the latter a pomegranate. Reverse, Similar to No. 1, but with the legend, HISPAN · ET IND · REX · CA 8 R · R · P. Edge plain. Size, 40 mlm.

This is one of those cast pieces, sometimes called Sand Dollars. The models were probably made from wood or other soft material, by the government, in the absence of an engraver on steel, or the machinery for striking them; the state of the country being such that the ordinary regal coin could not safely be transported from the capital, or at least without great risk. The letters vary somewhat in form from type, on many of these coins, as well as in size and relative position on the line; but this we have not usually attempted to show.

5. 1812. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, From similar mould to No. 4, excepting the 2 in date. Reverse, From similar mould to No. 4 but altered; after IND this has REX · CA · 8 R · R · P. Edge □◦□◦. Size, 40 mlm. Cast. Counterstamped as No. 4.

6. 1812. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Type and legend very similar to No. 1, except date and value; the 2 in date runs up into the bust and the 2 for value is much taller than the letters; punctuations same as No. 1; breast reaches half way across legend. Reverse, Similar to No. 1. Edge plain. Size, 27 mlm.

7. 1813. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Bust from same model as No. 4, but with a slight change in position as to legend, the head being equally as high but the breast a trifle lower, just reaching legend. The counterstamp to left as No. 4; that to right has the crown, pillars and pomegranate enclosed within an oblong square depression 4 x 5 mlm., the crown not resting on pillars. Reverse, Similar to No. 4, except a slight difference in position of legend; after REX · it reads CA · 8 R · R · P. Edge □◦□◦. Size, 40 mlm. Cast.

8. 1813. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated draped bust to right, drapery fastened at right shoulder, wreath tied with ribbon, bow single (?), one end flows downward and inward to fastening of drapery, the other end flows downward and slightly outward to a vertical line with the shoulder; hair wiry; nose heavy and rounding; fore part of bust does not quite reach legend while the head reaches just outside of inner line; head very prominent at occipital region, but the bust is small in proportion to former types in this paper, approximating that of m<sup>o</sup> 1812. Legend, FERDIN · VII · (head) DEI · GRATIA | 1813 Broad reeding. Reverse, Usual type, crowned arms,



etc. Legend, HISPAN · ET IND · REX · Z<sup>s</sup> · 8R · F · P · Broad reeding. Edge as No. 5. Size, 41 mlm.

As this coin shows a reversed incused impression of a similar design, faintly mixed with the true impression on obverse and reverse, it would convey the idea that it had been struck, previously, between two finished coins; this has been explained to me at the mint, as follows:—Some coins have the design on the edge put on previous to coining, others during the process (as the reeded edge), and others subsequently; the pressure on the edge will, at times, twist the coin; to flatten it, it is again pressed; in this case a plain planchet was placed between two crooked coined pieces, which left their impression upon it, thereby assisting to straighten out the others without materially affecting their surfaces. This is one among the many examples of the crude coins of those turbulent times.

9. 1814. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Apparently the general type of No. 8, the bust very much worn. Reverse, Usual type; after 8R · this has A · G · Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39½ mlm., reduced a trifle by wear.

10. 1814. Guadalajara, Four-reals. Laureated bust to right, draped, fastening over right shoulder; wreath tied as No. 8, except the outer ribbon which bends outward at end and flows beyond the shoulder; the head and neck inclined to the Nero type. Legend as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; this has after REX · G<sup>A</sup> 4 R · M · R · Edge as No. 5. Size, 34 mlm.

This issue is frequently met with in fine condition.

11. 1816. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, The outer details of bust indicate it to be from the same punch as No. 8. Legend as No. 9. Reverse, Similar to No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Broad reeding. Size, 40 mlm., nearly.

12. 1817. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Similar to No. 8, but the bust is not from the same punch. Reverse, Similar to No. 9. Planchet too small to allow reeding. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39 mlm.

13. 1817. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, As No. 1, except that the head reaches just to inner line of legend, that the lower line of bust runs parallel and close to inner circle of legend, and the value after VII is omitted. Reverse, Arms, etc., as No. 8; after IND · it reads R · Z · M · A · G · Edge as No. 5. Size, 17 mlm.

14. 1817. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated bust to right, draped as No. 8; head very long and narrow, in comparison with all previous types, and neck short; ribbon at wreath presumably as No. 8, ends not traceable; head within inner line of legend; point of breast extends slightly beyond inner line; legend as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; after REX · it reads C<sup>A</sup> 8R · R · P · Edge as No. 5. Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Size, 40 mlm.

This is struck over a CA. cast dollar; on the obverse a trace of the original forehead is seen slightly in front of and above the present one, followed by the word DEI (cast), which takes its proper place behind the stamped GRATIA; the counterstamps on the original were as on No. 4. The reverse shows no sign of the original cast.

15. 1818. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, Similar to No. 8, the punch for the bust being the same as that for No. 12. Reverse, Similar to



No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Size, 40 mlm.

16. 1818. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; head massive; nose very straight, rather hollowed, but parrot-pointed; outer ribbon at the tie extends with a bend at the end much beyond shoulder; all within legend which is as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; after REX it reads Z · 2R · A · G ·. As this is much worn the edge is uncertain. Broad reeding on obverse and reverse. Size, 29 mlm.

17. 1818. Guadalajara, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; occiput not prominent; neck thick and long; nose long and straight but not prominent nor hooked; ribbon bow single, ends flowing downwards together for half their length when one turns short to right, then downward to over tie at shoulder; the other downwards and outwards beyond shoulder, each terminating with a pellet; head extends midway across legend, the breast almost reaching its inner line. Legend as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 8, but after REX it reads G<sup>A</sup> 8R · F · S ·. Edge as No. 5. Size, 41 mlm. This piece has the same general type and execution, on obverse and reverse, as those of the M<sup>o</sup> mintage of 1812 and 1813.

18. 1819. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, General type of No. 8; nose not so fleshy and bust just within legend; bow double and ends as No. 8. Reverse, Similar to No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39 mlm.

19. 1819. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, General type of No. 8; bust within legend. Reverse, Similar to No. 16, no dot between A and G. Edge as No. 5. Size, 27 mlm. The crown over shield is very small in comparison with other pieces.

20. 1819. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Similar to No. 1, but the type is that of the M<sup>o</sup> mintage of 1808; head reaches half way across legend, lower part of bust slightly within legend. Reverse, Similar to No. 8, but reads after REX · Z · IR · A · G · (R tipped to right.) Edge as No. 5. Size, 21½ mlm. There is a variety of this with the head within the legend, and with the R on reverse not tipped.

21. 1819. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, Type of No. 8, breast touches inner line of legend, the head passes slightly into it; nose not rounding. Reverse, As No. 8, but after IND (base of pillar) it reads R · Z · A · G ·. Edge as No. 5. Size, 17 mlm.

22. 1819. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Bust to right, laureated and draped, head and bust rather below the medium size, all within circle of legend. Reverse, As No. 8, but after REX it reads C<sup>A</sup> 8R · R · P ·. Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

This is struck over a cast dollar; on the obverse the DE in DEI, is struck upon the forehead of the original, all of the upper portion of head and the full face of which is quite plain above and in front of the struck one; the I is over, or upon, the original D; there are the two counterstamps as on No. 4. On the reverse the legend is well struck up, although some confusion is seen among the pillars.

23. 1820. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, In general, similar to No. 8, but the head is not massive, being more of the type of the *m<sup>e</sup>* mintage for 1812; it reaches a little beyond inner circle of legend above, but lacks a trifle of reaching it at breast: nose well formed, not prominent, and with a very slight curve; the end of the outer ribbon extends slightly beyond vertical line of shoulder. Reverse, As No. 9. Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm., scant.

24. 1820. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, In general as No. 8: head reaches legend; nose of Roman type, breast as No. 8; occiput very prominent. Reverse, Similar to No. 16; the dot after G is on the lower line, not in the centre. Edge as No. 5. Size, 27 mlm.

25. 1820. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Similar to No. 8; nose slightly arched and close to face; head inclined to massiveness, occiput heavy. Reverse, As the variety of No. 20. Edge as No. 5. Size, 22 mlm.

26. 1820. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, Similar to No. 8; bust within the legend, touching it with head; nose extended and pointed; occiput very heavy. Reverse, Similar to No. 8; after IND· it reads R·Z·A·G· Edge as No. 5. Size, 17 mlm.

27. 1820. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, General type of No. 17, bust reaching same points; ribbon bow double, ends as No. 17, except outer one does not extend beyond shoulder, nor do they end in pellets. Reverse, Similar to No. 8, but after REX· it reads *z<sup>s</sup>* 8R·R·G· Edge as No. 5. Size, 41 mlm.

This Eight-reals is to be distinguished from No. 23 as Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26 are from another assayer.

28. 1820. Chihuahua, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated bust to right, draped, type (?), not massive and within the legend. Legend, FERDIN·VII·CA·R·DF·P· (crown) | · 1820 Reverse, Spanish arms, etc. Legend, HISPAN·ET·IND·R· (head) DEI <sub>G</sub>· (crown). Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

The obverse of this is struck transversely over the reverse of a cast dollar, and the reverse in nearly the same position over its obverse. The cast head is the plainer of the two, and has as a counterstamp an incused I to the left, and an oblong depression to the right, the top of which has three prominences curving to correspond to the top of a crown over a pomegranate; the latter has a pillar to its right and left, and all are within the depression; the counterstamps are unusually sharp. The CA·R and the P on obverse are remnants of the reverse of the cast, and the DF (imperfect E) begins the DEI GRATIA, but no more of the die reaches the disk; the cast crown shows up well and the struck date is particularly sharp; the bust and arms are a confused mass. The letters of legend do not line. The DEI and G on reverse are from the casting and follow in their order what remains of the cast bust; the P over the G is struck, and is the second initial of those of the assayer (R·P·) as seen on No. 22. The N's in HISPAN and IND are inverted. As a freak it could not be much improved upon, yet it is a legitimate government issue.

29. 1820. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, Almost a fac-simile of No. 23, with the bust just reaching, at breast, to legend; ribbon does not pass shoulder. Reverse, Usual type; after REX· it reads D·8R·C·G· Edge as No. 5. Size, 38 mlm. The eye is looking upward.

30. 1821. Zacatecas, Eight-reals. Obverse, As that described under No. 17, except that the head reaches two-thirds across legend and the outer ribbon does not extend beyond shoulder, but the pellet, as in No. 17, does. Reverse, As No. 27, but between the  $z^s$  and 8R there are two dots, vertically. Edge as No. 5. Size,  $39\frac{1}{4}$  mlm.

30a. I have another with slight variations on obverse and reverse, but the bust is struck from same punch.

31. 1821. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; head to inner line of legend, breast almost so; nose Judaic; occiput very prominent; end of outer ribbon doubles to left barely beyond shoulder. Usual legend. Reverse, Spanish arms; after REX· it reads Z·2R·A·Z· Edge as No. 5. Size,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  mlm.

32. 1821. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Bust to right, laureated and draped; a heavy, frowning brow, nose wide; head reaches beyond inner line of legend. Reverse, Regal type of the period; after REX· it reads Z·1R·R·G· Edge as No. 5. Size, 22 mlm.

33. 1821. Zacatecas, Half-real. Obverse, Resembles type of No. 8; hair reaches to outer line of legend; nose broad but not fleshy. Reverse, As No. 32; after IND· it reads R·Z·R·G· Edge as No. 5. Size, 21 mlm.

34. 1821. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, Bust apparently from same punch as No. 31. Reverse, as No. 31, but after REX· it reads Z·2R·A·Z· Edge as No. 5. Size,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  mlm.

35. 1821. Zacatecas, One-real. Obverse, Type of No. 31, head reaches beyond legend. Reverse, As No. 34, except ·1R· instead of 2R. Edge as No. 5. Size, 21 mlm.

36. 1821. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, Type of No. 23; face expresses surprise; head reaches to midway across legend; end of ribbon to left bends outwards to a line with the shoulder. Reverse, As usual; after REX· it is D·8R·C·G· Edge as No. 5. Size,  $38\frac{1}{2}$  mlm.

37. 1821. Guadalajara, Eight-reals. Obverse, Bust almost a fac-simile of No. 17, but a little heavier at occiput; ribbons separate higher, the left one does not extend beyond shoulder and neither have pellets. Reverse, As No. 17. Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

38. 1822. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; it extends just to legend; head forms a perfect semi-sphere from forehead, which is high, to nape of neck, showing a heavy brain; nose sharp and pinched yet broad at the base; eye small; ribbon as No. 37. Reverse, As No. 36, without dot after G Edge as No. 5. Size,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  mlm. This type is one by itself.

39. 1822. Guanajuato, Eight-reals. Obverse, Type of No. 23, but neck and breast heavier. Reverse, As usual; after REX· it reads G·8R·I·M· Edge as No. 5. Size, 40 mlm.

The split foot of I is generally, if not always, meant for J; this form of J is frequently met with on Mexican coins, and as I is not a common initial letter, whereas J is, the conclusion is logical. We imitate with type as nearly as may be. In the mint-mark Go, the o is within the curve of the G, which cannot be shown with our type.

40. 1822. Guanajuato, Two-reals. Obverse, Laureated and draped bust to right; the top reaches to line of legend, but the breast does not; head flat at crown, showing prominences above and below it; nape of neck full; forehead receding, giving conical shape to head. Reverse, As No. 39, only instead of an 8 after G<sup>o</sup> there is a 2. Edge as No. 5. Size, 26 mlm.

The outline of this head appears to differ from all other types, but the coin is so worn that further details are not distinguishable.

41. 1822. Zacatecas, Two-reals. Obverse, As No. 24; were it not for a short bend at point of outer ribbon, lacking the abruptness in the former, it might be said that the bust came from the same punch. Reverse, As No. 32, substituting a 2 for the 1. Edge as No. 5. Size, 28 mlm.

42. 1822. Durango, Eight-reals. Obverse, This type differs from No. 38; the bust is very similar to No. 17, reaching same points; outer ribbon on line with shoulder. Reverse, Similar to No. 36. Edge as No. 5. Size, 39 mlm.

This I procured after giving the above descriptions.

It may be superfluous to say that this type of the bust of the King is the regal coin issued by the regular government; nevertheless there are coins issued by the government from some of these mints which do not carry the bust. Durango did not fall into the hands of the insurgents until September, 1821; the Provisional issues from that mint, which are of 1811, do not bear the bust. Guadalajara, which has been called, erroneously, a revolutionary mint, never issued any but the regular regal coinage. No other branch mint, except those mentioned, has issued a bust coinage, although Provisional money from some of these and others, has been issued by the Spanish and insurgent governments; but as my object in this paper was to treat only of the bust issue, the description of other issues, and they are many, would make a longer, and I believe more interesting article than this. As I have almost all the material in hand, I hope I may have the pleasure of offering it to the readers of the *Journal* in one of its early issues.

As the monarchy ceased to exist on September 21, 1821, and the Iturbide issue of coins began in 1822, there is an anomaly in having a monarchical issue of the latter date; these were made during the period between the monarchy and the empire, as there was a demand for money, and more important matters engaged the attention of the government. Iturbide had in view the imperial crown, and even as early as November, 1821, there were those who favored his coronation. On May 21, 1822, he took the oath as Emperor. This explains why the bust issue was continued into 1822 (*i. e.* of the Spanish King, for the Iturbide coins are also a bust issue).



## L'ARBRE CROCHE INDIANS.

IN an article on "British Indian Medals," published in the July number of the *Journal*,<sup>1</sup> is a reprint of a commission given with the "Great Medal" by General Haldimand, to the "Grand Chief of Lherbe Croche," "in consideration of Fidelity, zeal, & attachment." In commenting on this document, reference is made to the mistake of the clerk who spelled the name of the Chief in two different ways. But it appears he has made a less pardonable error in the name of the tribe. After searching for some time, without success, for even an incidental reference to the "Lherbe Croche" Indians, I came across what appeared to me to be the solution of the difficulty, in a book on "Old Mackinaw," written by a missionary who had labored among the Indians of Northern Michigan towards the beginning of this century. In this book he mentioned an Indian village, once very populous, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and west of Mackinaw, named L'Arbre Croche (The Crooked Tree). The clerk evidently filled up the form from dictation (not improbably from the mouth of the "Grand Chief" himself), and wrote *Lherbe* according to sound. He evidently was English, as the mistake is not such as a French-speaking clerk would have made.

L'Arbre Croche was near where the village of Harbor Springs now stands. Beside the authority cited, it is also mentioned in a Congressional report<sup>2</sup>:—"L'Arbre Croche village is an old Indian town situated about twenty-five miles westward from Mackinaw. . . . It has extensive clearings for miles along the banks of the lake shore, extending from one to six miles into the interior, indicating that once a large population must have inhabited this section of the country."

This town belonged to the Ottawas, who at one time inhabited Canada but moved westward to escape the raids of the Iroquois, and settled to the north of the Straits of Mackinaw. In course of time, casting their eyes across to the fertile plains of Michigan, they conquered for themselves a reserve in that country, and formed large settlements extending as far south as Detroit. The French sometimes employed the name Ottawas as a generic term for all the Algonquin Tribes of the Great Lakes,<sup>3</sup> but it is in the main, used specifically for the more influential tribe. Pontiac, who conceived and led the great Indian conspiracy of 1761-63, was an Ottawa chief. The Ottawas at L'Arbre Croche were quite independent of those under Pontiac at Detroit, and had a Grand Chief of their own, but "his name has not survived in history or tradition." Is it not possible that Quiwoiscouchecamme is the Chief thus referred to by Parkman, as the commission was written only fifteen years after the conspiracy in which he participated, and the name, after all, thus preserved to history? It is related that Alex. Henry, a great fur trader, and his companions, were intercepted at the time of the conspiracy by a band of two hundred L'Arbre Croche Indians who demanded that the whole of their stock in trade should be distributed among the members of the tribe.<sup>4</sup>

The Ottawas were always considered as allies of the French in their wars against the English; and the conspiracy of Pontiac was, in fact, conceived with the idea of restoring the French dominion in Canada. Thus it was that they were claimed and secured as British allies in the Revolutionary War. The giving and receiving of the medal was the ratification by the Chief, of this allegiance.

R. W. MCLACHLAN.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. XXXI, page 8.

<sup>2</sup> Report of Israel D. Andrews, made by order of Congress, 1853.

<sup>3</sup> Frontenac and New France, page 145.

<sup>4</sup> Conspiracy of Pontiac, I, 332.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 331.



## THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

(Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 48.)

I have again to add to the previous lists.

### V. THE UNITED STATES.

#### A. *Personal.*

Dr. John Lawrence Smith (1818-1883), of Louisville, Ky.

1086. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Inscription: I : LAVRENTIVS · SMITH · NAT · MDCCXVIII · MORT · MDCCCLXXXIII ·

*Reverse.* Within a beaded circle and enclosed by crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon: H. A. (engraved) | NEWTON (engraved) | ACADEMIA | SCIENTIARVM | AMERICANA | ANNO | MDCCCLXXXIV Inscription: OB CORPORA · METEORICA · FELICITER · INVESTIGATA

Gold (value \$200).<sup>1</sup> 46. 77mm. Edges beaded. I owe rubbings to Mrs. Josephine S. Newton of New Haven, Ct.

#### B. 2. *Hospitals, etc.*

Board of Health, Newark, N. J.

1087. *Obverse.* Within blue enamel circle, the city arms. Inscription: BOARD OF HEALTH, CITY OF NEWARK.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gold. With pin attachment. Worn by the Health Commissioners. Communicated to me by Dr. W. S. Disbrow, a member of the Commission.

1088. *Obverse.* Upon Maltese cross with chased edges, the State arms surrounded by circular band with chased edges, upon which: \* THE BOARD OF HEALTH \* | OF THE CITY OF NEWARK

*Reverse.* Blank.

Brass, nickel-plated. Worn by the Inspectors of the Board. I have engraving from Dr. Disbrow.

#### F. c. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

1089. *Obverse.* THE BEST | SODA WATER, | DRUGS, | AND | PERFUMES, AT PETTY'S  
*Reverse.* 200.

20. 32mm. Exists in different values. I have rubbings from Dr. Disbrow.

1090. *Obverse.* TRY | COREY'S | OINTMENT (incused upon an American quarter dollar).

I have rubbing from Dr. Disbrow.

1091. *Obverse.* Liberty head to left, with thirteen stars. Exergue: 1868

*Reverse.* J. G. BURRILL | — | Druggist & Grocer | MAIN ST., Herkimer, N. Y. | — | DRUGS MEDICINES | HARDWARE & GROCERIES

Brass shell. 22. 34mm. I have impressions from Mr. Lyman H. Low of New York.

### VI. GREAT BRITAIN.

#### B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Besides the Appleton medal, already given (the *Journal*, Oct., 1895), of the Royal Hospital School connected with the Greenwich Naval Asylum, No. 999, there

<sup>1</sup> Awarded once in two years; first to Prof. Hubert A. Newton of Yale University.

is the following. As, like the former, it is merely for the children of the pensioners, I do not number it.

*Obverse* and *Reverse* similar to those of the Appleton medal, save within the beaded circle of the latter: THE | W. P. WHITE | PRIZE  
Bronze. 19. 30mm. In the Disbrow collection.

The regular series is now resumed.

B. 2. *British Hospitals* (continued).

There exists the following seal:

1092. *Obverse*. Building. Inscription: COUNTY OF SLIGO INFIRMARY, 1813.  
Frazer, VII, p. 458; Storer, *Sanitarian*, Oct., 1890, No. 1594.

There is a medal, oval, in silver, by Halliday of Birmingham, of King's Hospital, Oxmantown, which is not a medical institution, but, as I learn from Dr. Frazer, a school for the sons of the freemen of Dublin. It is in the Disbrow collection.

Akin to hospitals, there are several pieces which may be mentioned in this connection.

Miss Florence Nightingale (1820- ), of London.

1093. *Obverse*. An upright oval; at sides, sprays of flowers. Within, half length bust, to left, seated and reading. Beneath, to left: PINCHES. LONDON. Inscription: FLORENCE — NIGHTINGALE

*Reverse*. Within tied palm leaves, the Victoria cross, irradiated, upon which a crown above VR; the cross encircled by an oval band, with legend: BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL followed by crossed sprays of shamrock. Three stars above; beneath, on scroll: CRIMEA. Inscription: AS A MARK OF ESTEEM AND GRATITUDE FOR HER DEVOTION TO | THE QUEEN'S BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Bronze, white metal. 24. 37mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 94, No. 18; Storer, *loc. cit.*, May, 1890, No. 1293. In the Government collection, that of Mr. F. C. Browne, and my own.

Miss Nightingale also appears upon the medal of the Nurses' Training School of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, already described, No. 644.

Of similar character are

1094. *Obverse*. A female assisting a wounded soldier.

*Reverse*. A wreath: DEDICATED TO THE PIOUS LADIES OF BRITANNIA IN COMMEMORATION OF THEIR NOBLE DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN AND SPANISH WARS 1870: 71: 73: 74.

White metal. 33. 51mm. Van Peteghem, *Médailles de 1870-71*, No. 1035; Weber, *loc. cit.*, p. 96, No. 244.

The following is said also to exist.

1095. *Obverse*. Presumably as the preceding.

*Reverse*. AUX DAMES ANGLAISES POUR LEUR DEVOUEMENT A SOIGNER LES BLESSES DES GUERRES FRANCO-ALLEMANDE ET ESPAGNOLE. 1870. 74.

Tin, gilt. 58. 91mm. M. A. R. Cat., Paris, 1880, No. 564; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1890, No. 1396.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has several medals. It was introduced into England in 1101, and founded and supports the British Ophthalmic Hospital at Jerusalem.

1096. *Obverse*. An eight-pointed Maltese cross in white enamel, with alternate lions and unicorns in the angles.

Suspended by a black watered-silk ribbon.

Silver. For the Honorary Associates of the Order. Tancred, *Historical Record* etc., 1891, p. 16.

1097. As preceding, but surmounted by an imperial crown.

Gold. For H. R. H. the Grand Prior, and H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

*Ibid.*, p. 16 fig.

1098. *Obverse.* Within circle, a raised Maltese cross. Between each two arms, a trefoil. Inscription: + S<sup>T</sup> JOHN + | AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION Upon the four sides of the medal, projections forming the whole into a cross. In the upper of these, a rose; in the others a fleur-de-lis.

*Reverse.* Plain.

Silver, bronze. 23 x 24. 36 x 38mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Aug., 1890, No. 1395. In my collection, the gift of Dr. W. T. Parker.

The badge of this Association, of London, is figured in Lady Brassey, "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties," p. 88.

1099. *Obverse.* A sprig of St. John's-wort, entwined with scrolls, upon which: JERUSALEM — ENGLAND Inscription: AWARDED BY THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF S<sup>T</sup> JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND with name of recipient.

*Reverse.* A Maltese cross. Inscription: FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY

Silver, bronze. Established in 1874. Tancred, *loc. cit.*, p. 21; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1893, No. 2059.

1100. *Obverse.* Upon a raised centre, a Maltese cross. Inscription: AWARDED BY THE ORDER OF S<sup>T</sup> JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND (rosette).

*Reverse.* A sprig of St. John's-wort entwined with scrolls, upon which: ACRE (scroll) | JERUSALEM | CYPRUS—RHODES | MALTA Inscription: FOR SERVICE IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY (rosette). Upon rim: Edward Charles Thompson 1885.

Silver. 24. 37mm. Tancred, *loc. cit.*, p. 21. I have impressions in wax from Dr. Wm. Frazer of Dublin, of this medal, awarded to Dr. Thompson, F. R. C. S. I., of the Tyrone Infirmary, for his heroism in sucking diphtheritic matter from an occluded tube after tracheotomy, and thus keeping up artificial respiration until the patient again breathed.

To the same gentleman the Victoria and Albert medal was also awarded. Its description is as follows:

1101. *Obverse.* A crowned band, with buckle. Within field, upon red enamel, and superimposed: VA Inscription: FOR ' GALLANTRY ' IN ' SAVING ' LIFE ' ON ' LAND

*Reverse.* Presented | in the name of | HER MAJESTY | to | Edward Charles Thompson Esq<sup>r</sup> | M. B. : L. R. C. S. I. | for endeavoring to save the life of | Herbert Mitchell | on the 4<sup>th</sup> of April 1885 (engraved). Above, upon a small label: Phillips | Cockspur St.

Bronze, blackened. I owe drawings of this to Dr. Frazer of Dublin.

Order of the Royal Red Cross. Instituted by Queen Victoria.

1102. *Obverse.* A Maltese cross, crimson enamelled, edged with gold. In centre, a medallion with head of the Queen, to left. Upon the arms of the cross, above: FAITH | to left: HOPE | to right: CHARITY | below: 1883

*Reverse.* Blank.

Worn upon left shoulder, attached to dark blue ribbon edged with red, one inch in width, tied in bow. Gritzner, Handbuch der Ritter- und Verdienstorden, 1893, p. 119, fig. 161; Appleton's Cyclopaedia, XI, 1886, p. 785.

See also under Medical Societies, National Health Society.

1103. Upon certain British War medals, there are the initials A. H. C. (Army Hospital Corps.)

1104. *Obverse.* A Maltese cross. In centre, within a circle, a sick woman in bed, whom a religious Sister points to an altar, upon which a cross between two candles. Around, upon four bands: + LORD + —EVERMORE— GIVE. US. THIS— BREAD (a flourish). In upper arm, a cock, above which: WATCH — AND — PRAY In right

arm, on a zigzag band: THE LOVE OF CHRIST | CONSTRAINETH | US | (a flourish). In lower arm, two crossed keys with bands, on which: SISTERHOOD | OF S. PETER In left arm, on zigzag band: HE GIVETH MEDICINE | TO HEAL THEIR | SICKNESS

Bronze. Octagonal. Storer, *loc. cit.*, Sept., 1891, No. 1902. I have been shown this by Mr. L. H. Low, but have been unable as yet to ascertain its exact attribution.

1105. Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor, London. Established 1835.

Tin. 18. 53mm. By Dowler. Kluyskens Cat., p. 98, No. 137. I have hitherto failed to obtain its description.

The precise locality of the following token is as yet uncertain.<sup>1</sup>

*Obverse.* A clasped book. THOMAS . BUTLER

*Reverse.* PESTE HOVS . 1659 | T. B.

Williamson's Boyne, *loc. cit.*, II, p. 1422, No. 12.

As a rule, I have considered "life-saving" medals outside these limits. Exception was made in the case of No. 1101, and the following should be mentioned.

1106. *Obverse.* A man in robe (physician) on knees beside a nude person, whose chest he presses with right hand, while with the other he wards off a spear held by a skeleton. At his side an open well, a bottle, lighted pipe, and bellows. At left a man struck by lightning, and in back-ground another hanging to a tree. Legend, upon band: LIFE RESTORED

*Reverse.* Within laurel branches tied by ribbon: IN HONOUR | OF THE | ORIGINAL INSTITUTION | FOR RESTORING LIFE | FOUNDED AT | AMSTERDAM | 1767 Inscription: GENERAL INSTITUTION FOR GR. BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1773.

Van Loon, III, 1869, pl. LXXXVII, No. 900. See also under Medical Societies, the Royal Humane Society.

#### B. 3. Medical Societies.

##### a. England.

Leamington. See under London, the Sanitary Institute.

London. British Institute of Public Health.

1107. *Obverse.* The staff of Aesculapius, its serpent drinking from cup at left. Inscription, in gold letters upon band of red enamel: BRITISH INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC HEALTH Border scrolled, and with branches of medicinal plants.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gold, hollow. Oval, 19 x 24. 29 x 38mm. Ribbon of watered silk, with white and scarlet bands. *Illustrated London News*, 4 Aug., 1894, fig. Worn by the Reception Committee in 1894. In the Guildhall Library collection.

British Medical Association.

1108. *Obverse.* Hygieia erect, with serpent and patera. Beneath: J. S. & A. B. WYON No inscription.

*Reverse.* Within laurel branches, tied by ribbon: FOR | DISTINGUISHED | MERIT At right: J. S. & A. B. WYON SC. Inscription: BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION | \* MEDAL INSTITUTED JULY 11<sup>TH</sup> 1877 \*

Bronze. 36. 55mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2129. In my collection. See also Hastings, No. 656.

Chemical Society. See Longstaff, No. 783.

Chemists' (Pharmacists) Assistants' Association.

1109. *Obverse.* Within field: AWARDED BY | THE | CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS | ASSOCIATION Inscription: BURROUGHS WELLCOME | PRIZE ESSAY

*Reverse.* Blank.

Silver. 23. 35mm.

<sup>1</sup> It is also unknown whether it refers to a Pest House or a Post Station. An old token of Cornelius Glover, truss-maker, that will be subsequently given, may possibly throw some light upon this question. I do not number it.

1110. *Obverse.* As preceding, save with omission of last two words of inscription.

*Reverse.* With either ESSAY PRIZE or RESEARCH PRIZE, engraved.

Silver. The above have been communicated to me by Mr. Lewis Ough, of Leicester, England.

Chirurgical Society. See Clare, No. 626.

International Health Exhibition, South Kensington, 1884.

1111. *Obverse.* Diademed head of the Queen, to left, with veil. Inscription: VICTORIA — REGINA

*Reverse.* The globe, supported by Hygieia and Knowledge. Below the first: HEALTH Below the second: EDUCATION Inscription: THE INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION. Exergue: LONDON 1884

Gold, silver, bronze. 30. 46mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2128. In the Brettauer collection.

VII<sup>th</sup> International Medical Congress, 1881.

1112. *Obverse.* Bust of the Queen, to left, with coronet and veil. Upon shoulder: L. C. WYON FEC. Inscription: VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN — AND IRELAND: EMPRESS OF INDIA

*Reverse.* Within a circle, Aesculapius, laureated and with serpent staff, blessing three kneeling persons — one, a man with crutch; the others, a woman with bandaged head, and a mother with child in her arms. Behind, a globe and flying Death. Beneath: T. TENNIEL D. — L. C. WYON F. Exergue: 1881 Inscription: INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS, LONDON | JAMES PAGET, PRES. WILLIAM MAC CORMAC, HON. SEC. GEN.

Bronze. 48. 75mm. In the Government collection, that of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, and my own.

International Congress of Hygiene, 1891.

1113. *Obverse.* Within oval, upon red ground, Hygieia. Above the oval a crown, surmounted by a crowned lion, both of which are raised. Inscription: INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HYGIENE. 1891.

*Reverse.* Blank.

Gold, upon dark enamel. Oval. 17 x 20. 26 x 30mm. Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2130. I have impression from Dr. A. E. Tyng of Pasadena, Cal.

International Exhibition for Hygiene, etc., 1893.

1114. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: . L . — w(ilhelm) MAYER (of Stuttgart). Inscription: H. M. G. M. QUEEN VICTORIA.

*Reverse.* A laurel wreath. Inscription: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR HYGIENE, PHARMACEUTICS AND FOODS, LONDON 1893

Bronze. 44. 68mm. *Monatsblatt der Num. Gesellschaft in Wien*, April, 1893, p. 224; Weber, *loc. cit.*, p. 53, No. 171k; Storer, *loc. cit.*, July, 1894, No. 2131. In the Disbrow collection.

1115. There is another medal of this, 100mm., of which I have not yet obtained the description.

International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, 1881.

1116. *Obverse.* Hygieia. Inscription: INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL & SANITARY EXHIBITION

*Reverse.* Within crossed laurel branches, tied by ribbon, in German: —

Linnaean Society of London.

1117. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: C. A. FERRIER. F. L. S. Inscription: CAROLVS — LINNÆVS

I I have failed as yet to obtain this inscription.



*Reverse.* Arms of the Society, supported by a lion and eagle. Upon a band beneath bordered by flowers: NATURE DISCERE MORES Below, a scrolled laterally oval shield, vacant for name of recipient. Inscription: SOCIETAS LINNÆANA OPTIME MERENTI

Gold (value £14). *Proceedings Linnaean Society*, 1887-8, p. 80, fig. I owe details of this to Mr. Lewis Ough of Leicester. See also Pharmaceutical Society of London.

[To be continued.]

## RED JACKET MEDALS.

ONE of the most familiar of the early Indian medals is that known as "the Red Jacket Medal"; its obverse was engraved and described in the *Journal* for October, 1885, when some account of the history of one believed to be the original,—then in the possession of Gen. Ely S. Parker—was given. In April, 1891, we called attention to what seemed to be another, which had then just been given to the Red Jacket Club of Canandaigua, N. Y., and which was also claimed to be an original, and raised the question whether there were not two or more of these pieces each claiming to be the original. In this the reverse is described.

The attention of collectors and antiquarians has, by recent articles in the *New York Tribune*, again been called to the probability that there have been copies made and sold as originals. The first of these appeared December 20, 1896; this had a small cut of the obverse and reverse, agreeing with our description in 1891, and giving a long and interesting account of the history of the piece, which it was said came from Gen. Parker's estate, and which the Buffalo Historical Society were endeavoring to obtain for its cabinet, the asking price being \$500. It seems that the medal had been in Gen. Parker's hands "since the early 'sixties," but after the death of Chief Sagoyewatha, "He that keeps awake," better known to us as Red Jacket, it fell into the hands of James Johnson, his nephew and successor in the sachemship, after which it drifted out of sight among Indian and other possessors, once indeed having been an attraction in some dime museum, until Gen. Parker obtained it. How it came to him, as it has been printed in the *Journal*, need not be here repeated; it will be sufficient to recall the fact that he was of pure Indian blood, and held, so it is said, the hereditary chieftainship of the tribe.

This interval of perhaps fifteen years or more, during which it seems difficult to locate it with certainty, has thrown a cloud upon its authenticity. Some of the remnant of the Senecas are sufficiently satisfied that this is the original, and are therefore trying to obtain it for their Council house on the Cattaraugus Reservation. But on December 27, last, the *Tribune* printed another column-article, showing the existence of possibly a third medal, which its present owner (Mrs. Fox) has long cherished, believing it to be the true and original piece, but which may be different from the other two we have described.

Red Jacket took his name from a beautifully embroidered scarlet jacket presented to him as the Great Chief of the Six Nations, by the British, for his aid to them in the Revolutionary War; and his bright silver medal was often displayed to great advantage on the showy coat. The original medal, so the story goes, was given to him by Washington, and Gen. Parker used to say it was engraved or made by Rit-

tenhouse, Director of the Mint in 1792-95. But the old chief was fond of "fire-water," and occasionally pawned his medal to quench his thirst, and Mr. William L. Stone, who wrote the life of the chief, was aware that there were others in existence, closely resembling the original, and which were perhaps copied from it while in pawn; this could easily have been done, for the piece was engraved, not struck.

We therefore now have accounts of three, at least, of these so-called Red Jacket medals:— (1) that in Gen. Parker's estate, on which there is a cloud, as we have mentioned above; (2) that described in the *Journal* in 1891, said to have been given by the chief to the widow of Gen. Meagher, and now believed to be in the possession of the Red Jacket Club of Canandaigua, the history of which, so far as known, is given in the description cited, and (3) that in the possession of Mrs. Fox, of Washington, D. C., which came from a young Indian woman at the West, where it was bought for a box of axes, worth perhaps \$18, thus furnishing her with her marriage dowry. It is not said, however, that it exactly resembles the others, and no special description is given; but while its owner has always believed it to be the one worn by the old chief, there seems to be nothing to corroborate the claim. The weight of evidence therefore, apparently points to the first above as being the original, but it seems as if even this remains to be proved, owing perhaps to the convivial habits of the chief. A full account of the Fox medal is to be desired, and we shall not be surprised, from the place where it was found, if it proves to be merely one of the familiar early medals struck at the Mint for Indians, with which the name of Red Jacket has chanced to be associated, from the well-known fact that he was one of the first chiefs to be decorated by our Government.

M.

### MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXI, p. 55.]

MLIV. Obverse, Two right hands joined in an unusual manner, — the fingers of that at the left are not bent as usual, but extend downward. Legend, separated from the field by a circle of very small dots, above, FREI-MAURER-LOGE and below, completing the circle, ★ „TREUE” ★ [Masonic Lodge "Fidelity."] Reverse, The square and compasses interlaced with a triangular level; the square is represented in perspective, so that it forms two sides of an equilateral triangle, the effect with the base of the level being nearly that of a six-pointed star. Legend (separated from the field as on the obverse), above, ORIENT PRESSBURG and below, ★ 1888 ★ [Orient of Pressburg, 1888.] A loop in the edge of the rim, with ring for suspension. Bronze. Size 17.<sup>1</sup>

MLV. Obverse, Accolated busts of Wilhelm I and his Empress, Augusta, of Germany, to right. Below decollation, curving, very small, WEIGAND (the name of the engraver). Reverse, A wreath enclosing the inscription in eight lines: DIE LOGE | Z. BESTANDIGKEIT | IN BERLIN | D. BR. JOH. E. G. KREIG | U. SEINER GATTIN | F. L. GEB. KOEPPE | AM. 5 MAI | 1883 [The Lodge of Con-

<sup>1</sup> In the Lawrence collection.

stancy in Berlin to Bro. John E. G. Kreig, and his consort, F. L. (Kreig) born Koeppe, on the 5th May, 1883.] Legend above IN ERINNERUNG AN DEN XI JUNI 1879 and below completing the circle, ZUR GOLDENEN HOCHZEIT [In commemoration of the 11th June, 1879 — their golden wedding.] Gold. Size 26.<sup>1</sup>

One of the Silver Wedding medals, DCCCXXVIII, was engraved Z · E · | D · XI. JUNI 1854 · | D · BR · | F. A. R. STENTZEL | V · D · L · Z · D · 3 · SERAPHIM I · O · | Z · BERLIN | U · SEINER FRAU | C · A · W · GEB · GENTER | ZUR SILB · | HOCHZEIT | D · 25 · JUNI | 1866 · [In remembrance of the 11th June, 1854, to Brother F. A. R. Stentzel of the Lodge of the Three Seraphim, in the Orient of Berlin, and his wife C. A. W. (Stentzel) born Genter, on their silver wedding, June 25, 1866.] Size 51. (Helbing, March, 1896, 2479.) This I do not number separately, as there were several presented to various Brethren, differing only in the engraved inscriptions, referring to the occasions they commemorate.

Another of the wedding medals which was presented to a Brother of the Lodge "*Zum Bekränzten Cubus*" in Gnesen, Germany, "silver, weight 56 gr., and rare" was offered not long ago in a German Sale Catalogue; it was issued in 1879. The occasions on which these medals were presented occur so seldom that the pieces are necessarily rare. Whether this was for the "silver" or "golden" wedding of the recipient does not appear, but probably, from the metal, the former. The date of issue does not identify it.

MLVI. Obverse, At the right is the symbolic pillar of the Lodge on a pedestal of numerous steps; near the base to left, a perfect ashlar, gavel, square, compasses and other working tools; in the field above, the radiant sun with clouds partly concealing its rays at the upper left. In exergue, AD HUC STAT | — \* — [It still stands]; and under the dash the initial of the die-cutter, which is not legible on the specimen examined, followed by F Legend, separated from the field by a circle, □ CARL Z. GEKRÖNTEN SÄULE BRAUNSCHWEIG and below completing the circle \* 150 JÄHR JUBELFEIER 1894 \* [Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, Brunswick, 150th Anniversary year, 1894.] Reverse, On a mosaic pavement a pillar standing on seven steps; on its pedestal 1, a five-pointed star above and on each side; on its capital is a crown, all enclosed within an equilateral triangle which has a hat on its apex; the field above the pavement filled with rays from a blank circle behind the pillar; no legend. In exergue in two lines, 12 FEBRUAR | 1744 Silver. Size 19.<sup>2</sup>

MLVII. Obverse, An altar at the left, on which is a burning heart; on the ground at the right, a level and rule, and the compasses partly extended

<sup>1</sup> The only reference I have seen is the description in Helbing's Munich Sale of March 23, *et seq.* 1896, No. 1635. This medal was struck in honor of the golden wedding of the late German Emperor, and apparently used for presentation to Brethren and their wives, on the even of their golden weddings, as was DCCCXXVIII to commemorate the silver wedding of the same Emperor.

<sup>2</sup> For the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Lodge named, originally Jonathan of the Pillar, to which the I on the base alludes. The reverse is very similar to that of CCCLXVIII and the obverse of CCCLXXI; in a note to the latter the history of the Lodge is given, with some explanation of the device. In the Lawrence collection.

lean against the base of the altar. In the field above at the right a radiant triangle. In exergue in two lines, CELESTE AMITIE | O. DE ROUEN [Heavenly Love, Orient of Rouen.] Reverse, A leafless, dead tree on which an ivy vine is clinging. Legend, LA MORT MEME NE L'EN A PAS SEPARÉ [Even death has not separated them.] Octagonal. Silver. Size 20.<sup>1</sup>

MLVIII. Obverse, A seated female, typifying the Genius of Freemasonry, extends with her left hand a palm branch over a building, which I take to represent the Hospital mentioned on the reverse; a serpent, the emblem of Hygieia, twines about her right arm, and feeds from a cup held by an angel at her side; beneath, O. BERGMANN. HAMBURG (die-cutter?) In exergue, 1795-1895 Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel branches tied by a ribbon, the inscription in nine lines, ZUR ERINNERUNG | AN DAS | 100 — JAEHR-IGE | BESTEHEN | DES FREIMAURER- | KRANKEN HAUSES | ZU HAMBURG | 3 OCTOBER | 1895. [In commemoration of the existence for one hundred years of the Masonic Hospitals at Hamburg, October 3, 1895.] Silver and bronze. Size 27.<sup>2</sup>

MLIX. Obverse, On a planchet in the form of a six-pointed star with milled rim the word LIBERTAS (name of Lodge), over which extends a cable-tow of three knots, the ends looped backward and then falling at the sides and terminating in tassels; above the knots and on the upper point of the star are the extended compasses, and below the word is a sprig of acacia upon a square, the angle of which extends downward into the lower point. Reverse, Two equilateral triangles, one upon the other, conforming to the planchet; on the upper or front triangle, two wands crossed in saltire; in the upper space XI; in the lower, 23; in that at the left 000, and in that at the right 075 [Date of foundation, Nov. (?) 23, 1875.] Legend, on the right, НОВИЦАД on the left, NEUSATZ and on the base UJVIDEK, and a five-pointed star in each angle. These words, in three languages, are the names of the town where the Lodge has its Orient, the first in Servian with Russian letters, which if printed in English would be Novesad; the second in German, and the third in Hungarian: on the second triangle, J on upper left point, B on upper right and M on base. Gilt metal. Length of sides of the triangles, 22.<sup>3</sup>

MLX. Obverse, A triangular planchet, its points terminating in a leaf-like ornament; on the field a cypher of the letters of the name of the Lodge, Harmonia. Reverse, As the obverse but instead of the name, the date of

<sup>1</sup> In the Lawrence collection. This very closely resembles XCIX, both as to obverse and reverse, but was issued by a different Lodge. Its age I have not ascertained.

<sup>2</sup> For the description of this interesting medal of a Masonic charity, I am indebted to Dr. H. R. Storer, of Newport, R. I. It would seem from Rebold's History, p. 128, that this was originally founded as a Hospital for house servants by the five Hamburg Lodges then

existing under the obedience of the Provincial Grand Lodge.

<sup>3</sup> This and the following Hungarian pieces I describe from rubbings sent me by Bro. F. J. W. Crowe, who tells me this Lodge was founded by the Grand Orient in 1875, but is now extinct and the medal is quite rare. Neusatz is on the Danube, and formerly was an important commercial centre, but lost its prosperity in the Hungarian war of 1849.



foundation, 1880, is substituted, a little above the centre field. Gilt metal. Length of side from point to point, 40.<sup>1</sup>

MLXI. Obverse, On a triangular planchet the front of a heptastyle Greek temple, on a platform of three steps, approached by a broad walk; rising behind the temple is the sun, its rays filling the field; in front of and partly concealing the central pillar, K S the initials of the name of the Lodge. Legend, separated from the field by a line, on the left side, LÉGY BÖLCS S FORRADJ EGY NAGY TESSTÉ [Be wise and adhere to our Grand Body]; on the right, LÉGY ERÖS S ALLJ SZABADON [Be strong and firmly stand]; on the base, GYOR KELETEN 1873 [Orient of Gyor, 1873]; a small six-pointed star in each angle. Reverse, The inscription, in five lines, A | J. ES Z. | JANOSRENDÜ | SZ. K. □ | KISFALUDY SANDOR. [Regular and perfect St. John's Lodge Alexander Kisfaludy]. Edge milled. Gilt metal. Length of side, 36. Rare.<sup>2</sup>

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

## OBITUARY.

### ALEXANDRE BOUTKOWSKI.

MONS. ALEXANDRE BOUTKOWSKI-GLINKA, the well known numismatist and antiquary, died at Paris on the 26th October last. He was born at Kharkoff, Russia, in 1827; his father was one of the physicians of the Court, and served in the campaign of 1812. In his early life Boutkowski himself was in the army, taking part as a Russian officer in the Hungarian war in 1848. He resigned to enjoy his fortune, which was then considerable, but which he soon dissipated; he then devoted himself to the study of ancient Greco-Roman coins, and from this he derived a fair competence. He went to Paris in 1862, as secretary to a certain Balachevitz, who styled himself Count Albert Potoski; later, until about 1878, he held a position as an interpreter in the diplomatic service, and then lived successively in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and finally in France, where he resided from 1889 until his death, giving himself to the study and sale of coins, medals and engraved gems. But his judgment as to the latter was not reliable, and many stones were sold by him as authentic which proved to be false. He was, late in life, secretary for a time to Prince Don Pedro of Saxe-Coburg, but lost this position in 1892, and then little by little fell into poverty, and in his closing days was dependent on the charity of friends; the unfortunate scholar finally died in a hospital, and was interred at the expense of the "Russian colony" in Paris. He wrote and published many numismatic works of value, of which the best known to American scholars is his *Dictionnaire Numismatique*, two volumes of which

<sup>1</sup> Bro. Crowe informs me that the full name of the Lodge is "Harmonia of the Three Sea-leaves," the latter portion of the name referring he is told, to the national floral emblem of the Transylvanians. The Lodge was founded by the former St. John's Grand Lodge, and has its East at Nagy Szeben, otherwise called Hermanstadt, in Transylvania, near the Wallachian frontier. This Lodge is also now extinct, due to Austrian hostility, and its medal is rare.

<sup>2</sup> Bro. Crowe informs me that this Lodge, founded

by the old St. John's Grand Lodge in 1873, became extinct about 1875. Its orient was at Gyor (Nagy Gyor or Raab), a cathedral town on the river Raab in Hungary, about 70 miles north-west of Buda-Pest, and it took its name from Sandor (Alexander) Kisfaludy, a Hungarian poet, 1788-1830, who distinguished himself in the wars at the close of the last century. The Hungarian words have the usual accents, which I give so far as type will allow. Some of the Hungarian abbreviations are explained in note to DCCCLXXXV.



were published by Weigel at Leipsic, 1878-84, and the MS. of the third and last, with supplements, is in the hands of M. Champion, of Paris. Boutkowski was one of the staff of the *Revue Numismatique*, of Paris, in 1883-84, and it is to a sketch of his life in the last number of this magazine, we believe by M. Deloche, of the Institute, that we are indebted for the facts here given. In his writings he used a polemic and somewhat bitter tone towards those who differed from him, which evoked some sharp replies; he was fickle in his friendships, but notwithstanding his faults he retained to the last the esteem of many who did not cease to show him kindness. M.

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Society was held on the evening of October 15, 1896. The President announced that the meeting was called to take action on the death of the Curator of the Society, Mr. CHARLES H. WRIGHT, to whose character and ability he paid an eloquent tribute. Mr. Valentine then rose, and, after giving an interesting account of Mr. Wright's life and connection with the Society, read the following Memorial, which he moved be adopted, spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to Mrs. Wright.

#### MEMORIAL.

CHARLES HENRY WRIGHT, Curator of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, died on the sixth day of October, 1896. Mr. Wright joined the Society on the 19th of November, 1878, and was elected Curator March 16, 1880, which office he continued to fill up to the time of his death—a period of over sixteen years.

The ancient office of Curator in this Society is one of great responsibility, and calls for exceptional ability and care. It includes, indeed, the most important part of the Society's work—the care, classification and arrangement of its coins and medals. Mr. Wright showed himself to be eminently qualified for the duties which devolved upon him. He had an enthusiastic love for numismatic science. Occupied as he was during the day in a business requiring most exacting attention, he unhesitatingly gave his leisure time to the use of the Society, making its interests his own. During his long term of office, the growth and improvement of the cabinets of the Society has been marked, and his loss is beyond repair.

Although to some extent a specialist (as most numismatists are), his knowledge of coins in general was extensive and reliable. Whenever a member of this Society needed information regarding a coin or medal of doubtful attribution, he brought it to our late Curator with full confidence that he would either give him the information sought, or refer him to the books containing it.

Mr. Wright was distinguished not only as a numismatist, but for a kind and courteous manner. Strangers visiting our room were attracted by his personality, for he made them feel that they could freely draw upon his store of numismatic knowledge. His welcome to them was not a cold and perfunctory form of words, but it was rather the expression of that sincere and warm interest which he felt in the welfare of others.

Members of this Society will always cherish the memory of Charles H. Wright, our late associate, in whose untimely death the Society has lost a faithful officer and wise counselor, and each member a dear friend.

This Society hereby desires to place on record its appreciation of his life and work, and to extend to his widow and family, its earnest sympathy in their bereavement.

Mr. Belden made a short address seconding the motion. Messrs. Low and Drowne also spoke. The Memorial was then adopted by a rising vote.

The death of Mr. Wright was announced in our last number. The foregoing tribute to his memory is printed by request of the Society.

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### TO AN OLD COIN.

[For the Journal.]

Thou dark-grown disc of bronze — with Hadrian's head  
And consecrating laurel wreath of Rome —  
More lasting than thy haughty nation home,  
Truth-telling voice of life now centuries dead:  
Oh, speak! and tell Earth's sages, deeply read  
In dusty scroll and crumbling parchment tome,  
If men who now survey Saint Peter's dome  
Are worse or better than thy king hath led.  
Were they who snatched, fresh minted from the die,  
Thy graven dross, more selfish still than these  
Who wish thy bronze were gold — who scorn the old?  
Thy firm set lips say nought of days gone by;  
Yet with thee we commune whene'er we please:  
Thy silence still shall speak when we are mold.

CHARLES T. TATMAN.

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### MEDAL OF ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.

THE American Numismatic and Archaeological Society have an excellent custom of commemorating events of special interest by striking occasional medals, many of which have been described in the *Journal*. Soon after Christmas last, they added another to their series, presenting to St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, on the 28th ulto. a gold medal which perpetuates the memory of the foundation of that Hospital by the late Dr. Muhlenberg, twenty-five years ago, and also the completion of the new Hospital building on Morning-side Drive. This anniversary medal is of gold, nearly two inches in diameter, having on the obverse a profile of the founder with his name on the left and the date to right, while the reverse has a wreath with the seal of the Hospital "worked in," and the inscription "The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society commemorate by this medal the opening of the new Hospital." We have not yet seen the medal and cannot therefore give a closer description. Beside that in gold given to the Hospital, one was struck in silver for Bishop Potter, — the institution being conducted under the patronage of the Episcopal Church, — and one hundred are to be struck in bronze for the officers of the Hospital and members of the Society.

The same Society have in preparation a medal to commemorate the completion of the Grant Monument, in New York. The dedication is to take place with appropriate ceremonies on the 27th of April next, and the obverse design of the medal is

to bear a picture of the Monument, while the reverse will have a profile bust of Gen. Grant, and the Society's seal, with suitable inscriptions or legends on each side. The medals will be struck in silver and bronze, the exact number not yet having been determined, but depending on the subscriptions. The price of those in silver will not exceed Ten Dollars and of those in bronze Three Dollars. The silver medals are to be limited to one for each member. Those interested can obtain further particulars by addressing the Chairman of the Medal Committee, Mr. Charles Pryer, at the Society's Rooms, No. 17 West 43d Street, New York.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### BLACK DOGGS.

I HAVE received another item from Rev. Wm. H. Savage, of Watertown, who encloses a letter from Mr. Wm. C. Wait, of Medford, Mass., bearing upon the subject of "Black Doggs." He gives the following quotation from Brooks's History of Medford, First Parish Records:—"June 17, 1715, 'Voted that such persons as shall contribute on the Sabbath days any silver money or black dogs toward the Pastors salary, shall be allowed out of the ministers rate, what he thus contributes.'"

He adds, "Brooks refers to a deposition made at Boston, July 29, 1701 that 'dog or lion dollars had been counterfeited.'" Also that "the Century Dictionary gives Black-dog as slang for a counterfeit or base coin."

S. S. CROSBY.

### FRANCO-RUSSIAN MEDAL.

APROPOS to the visit of the Czar and Czarina to France, in October last, a tasteful medallion or plaque was struck after a design by Roty, the well-known medallist, to commemorate the visit of their Imperial Majesties to Versailles. It is oblong in shape, having on the obverse a nude winged figure at left, leaning with her left hand on an ornate shield inscribed with F, and her right at her lips; she is gazing earnestly towards the radiant sun rising in the east, with RUSSIE beneath its beams. The reverse has a view of the Gardens of Versailles, with an inscription in five lines above, giving the names of the Royal pair, the date of the visit, etc. The general effect is highly artistic, and the plaque has received much praise for the excellent taste displayed.

L. H. L.

### "FOUNDERS' AND PATRIOTS' ORDER."

THE various hereditary Societies which have been founded within the last decade have adopted badges to be worn by their membership, which follow in their style the "Orders" worn so generally on the Continent. The custom was introduced in America, after the Revolution, by the Cincinnati, and, it will be remembered, this aroused some harsh criticism from those who feared that it was the entering wedge by which hereditary distinctions and classes would find a place in the Republic. This feeling died away in time, and at the close of the Rebellion the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, composed of commissioned officers who had served in the Civil war, was formed, and adopted a cross and ribbon, which is worn by its members on occasion, with a pardonable pride. Similar badges have been adopted by the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Dames, the Society of Colonial Wars, and more recently by the youngest Society organized, that of "Founders and Patriots." The last has adopted a radiant star of eight points, charged with the cross of St. George in red enamel, and having a medallion with ideal heads of a Puritan soldier and a Revolutionary soldier, surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel. The reverse is a similar star, on which is a thirteen-pointed star of blue enamel containing the National

arms, and a wreath bearing the motto STEADFAST AND TRUE. The devices need no special explanation, as their historic and patriotic significance is evident. The ribbon of the Order is striped black, white and blue, the black predominating; the colors being chosen as distinctive rather than as having any symbolic meaning. While these various Order badges, whether native or foreign, are hardly to be considered as belonging strictly to numismatics, yet they have a certain relation to the science, for most of them are first struck from dies, and many coin collectors have found them sufficiently attractive to gather them when opportunity offers, and to give them a place in their cabinets.

## EDITORIAL.

### A NUMISMATIC POLITICAL ARGUMENT.

MR. EDWARD ATKINSON has kindly shown us a medal struck to demonstrate the difference in size between the silver dollar coined by the Government and a piece having the intrinsic value of a dollar in silver, in September, 1896. It is interesting for the purpose of comparison, and as proving the absurdity of the claims that have been advanced by the advocates of free-silver coinage. The obverse (struck) has the inscription in nine lines, the first and last curving to the edge. A GOVERNMENT DOLLAR CONTAINS | 412½ GRAINS | COIN SILVER  $\frac{900}{1000}$  FINE | —•— | THIS PIECE CONTAINS | 823 GRAINS COIN SILVER | IN VALUE THE EQUIVALENT OF | ONE GOLD DOLLAR | SEPT. 16<sup>TH</sup> 1896. | GORHAM MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS. Reverse (engraved) in four lines, Sept. 16, '96 | PRICE OF PURE SILVER 64¾ CTS. PER OZ. | VALUE OF COIN SILVER 58¼ CTS. PER OZ. | 1 OUNCE = 480 GRAINS. Size 53.

It seems desirable to place this on record as one of the medallic incidents of the recent Presidential campaign for "Sound Money."

IN our next issue we shall begin a descriptive list of the Political Tokens of the late National election, prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. Edmund J. Cleveland, which number considerably over one hundred. Introductory to these he will also describe some of the buttons worn a century or more ago, to show the political preferences of the persons who displayed them. These politicals have a special interest to our readers from the fact that from the numismatists' point of view they are an "American institution," though in recent years they have been worn as political badges in Canada, and perhaps elsewhere. The lines on which the late campaign was conducted were drawn so far from those on which party spirit ranged itself in earlier years, that it is believed this series will have an exceptional interest.

OUR thanks are due to Mons. J. Adrien Blanchet, of the *Revue Numismatique*, Paris, for an interesting brochure on certain devices of Contorniates, and a theory which explains some of the ways in which they were perhaps used in the games and races of the Circus. This we shall hope to give to the readers of the *Journal* in an early number. Mons. Blanchet also mentions as confirming the position he takes relative to the meaning of the picture in the House of the Vettii, at Pompeii, that the peacocks in that picture (which was reproduced for the *Journal*), do not form a part of the painting itself, or rather are separated from it by a line, as if that portion were an ornamental border at the top of the painting; and hence it is not beyond question whether their significance as the birds of Juno, the goddess who presided over coining, is to be considered as having any relation to the scene below. It is no doubt true, as appears by photographs of this painting lately exhibited in Boston, as well as by the engraving mentioned, that this portion of the picture was separated from the other by the line. Whether therefore the peacocks are to be disregarded in determining the questions at issue must be left for further discussion. Mons. Blanchet gives some other reasons for his own conclusions, to which we may hereafter refer.